

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SUNSHINE
Barometer 29.74

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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September 2 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 88
Humidity " 91 " 70

September 2 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 88
Humidity " 75 " 68

3010 日三十月七年卯乙

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

四拜禮 號二月九英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE CHECK IN GALICIA.

WHAT BOASTFUL GERMANY HAD HOPED TO DO.

Remarkable Skill of the Russian Commanders.

ALLIES' DEVASTATING BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN TRENCHES.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIANS.

BOASTFUL GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.
Last night's Petrograd communique, coupled with yesterday's Berlin admissions, showing that the Austro-German offensive in Galicia has been severely checked, and the situation in other parts, testify to the potency of the Russian counter-strokes.

The Russian communique comes on the heels of a boastful German semi-official statement, announcing that the fleeing Russians were about to be divided into three sections and cut off one after another, by German wedges, that the captures of prisoners would probably rise from mere thousands to hundreds of thousands, together with the capture of a large Russian army. But the skill of the Russian commanders maintaining their armies intact, avoiding risks and availing themselves of every opportunity of dealing smashing blows seems as consummate as ever.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S EXPOSURE OF BERLIN.

NAILING THE GERMAN LIE TO THE COUNTER.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.
Sir Edward Grey's last exposure of Berlin methods is considered as finally nailing the German lie to the counter. The newspapers congratulate Sir Edward on his skilful avoidance of the German trap.

Sir Edward has once more proved that the German object was not to secure the peace of Europe but to give Germany a free hand.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

FRESH HEAVY FALL IN NEW YORK.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.
There has been a fresh heavy fall in British exchange in New York, but it is believed that a plan has already been elaborated which will speedily remedy it.

M. MILLERAND CONSULTS FRENCH GENERALS.

MEASURES IN VIEW OF A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.
A Paris message says that M. Millerand has returned from a visit to the front, where he consulted the generals in reference to measures in view of a winter campaign.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES' INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTION.

GERMANS COVER IN THEIR TRENCHES.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.
Yesterday was the fourth day of the incessant rain of shells on the German front, the west of which was swept by a tornado of fire by day and night. The trenches, shelters, cantonments and depots were plastered with shells.

The bombardment is unique both in duration and intensity. The Germans are cowering in their trenches and have not attempted, for days past, to show themselves.

FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.
The aviator, Pegoud, has been killed on the French front.

COTTON.

IMPORTATION INTO NORWAY.

September 1, 1.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that delegates of the Norwegian cotton spinners have been sent to London. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says that arrangements point to a conclusion for the importation of cotton into Norway, despite its being declared contraband.

AN INTERESTING SUMMARY.

[Havas Telegram.]

August 30.

French stock now stands at 68.50.

Yesterday activity prevailed on the whole front. To-day in the course of a violent artillery duel, we damaged the enemy's trenches in Argonne. The Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland, in Paris, offered the French Government the best thanks of the Swiss Government on the occasion of the return of the French aviator Gilbert to Switzerland.

Petrograd:—We retired to the west, in the direction of Friedriehstadt. A very fierce struggle occurred on the right bank of the Vistula river. We moved our troops to the south of Vladimir-Volinski. A Russian aeroplane brought down a Zeppelin near Vlodava.

[In the event of telegram arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE.

August 31, 6.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Austrians and Germans have suffered a serious check in Galicia, to the north of the important town of Berezany. A Berlin communique admits that the progress of their forces has been arrested in the region of the river Strypa by counter-attacks by strong Russian forces. Another feature is the magnificent resistance of the Russians to the south-east of Riga against General von Hindenburg's armies. The Germans up to the present have not been able to force the vital bridgehead southward of Friedriehstadt.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS.

September 1, 6.05 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says that the Russians are holding the enemy offensive on the river Misa. They repulsed an attempt by the Germans to cross the Dvina to the north-west of Friedriehstadt, and the Germans who crossed to the right bank were driven back. The Germans made a day and night attack on August 29, supported by a hurricane of artillery fire, and launched several furious attacks against the bridgehead, but all were repulsed, the enemy losing heavily. The Russians successfully assumed the offensive on the right bank of the river Vistula and continue to hold the German offensive between the Vistula and the Niemen. The Russians repulsed further attacks in the Ligek, Sidra, and Gorodok regions. The Russians captured 200 prisoners in repulsing attacks, on August 29 at Svinionka.

The Austro-German troops in Galicia, after prolonged inactivity, began a series of attacks on August 29 and 30 on the whole front, preceded by a violent bombardment from heavy guns. The attacks were particularly fierce to the north of Zloczow. Eight attacks were repulsed in the Pomerany and Zborow districts and along the Strypa front, all were repulsed with enormous losses. The enemy, in some districts, was obliged to retreat precipitately. The Russians made big and successful counter-attacks on a wide front and captured 30 guns, 24 machine-guns, and 3,000 prisoners, half of whom were Germans.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS OF 1912.

August 31, 8.35 p.m.
Owing to the publication of misleading German versions, the Foreign Office tonight issued a statement on the Anglo-German negotiations of 1912. The crucial point throughout was that Germany desired to obtain absolute British neutrality in all eventualities. The Foreign Office affirms that the German proposals meant that Germany, in the event of a European conflict, remained free to support her friends, but Great Britain was forbidden to raise a finger in defence of hers. Germany could arrange for Austria to start hostilities and then Germany would support her ally, as had actually happened. Great Britain, however, firmly refused to use the word neutrality, realizing that Germany, if war broke out, would declare that it had been forced upon her and thus claim Britain's neutrality. Even to-day, despite the facts, Germany contends that the war was forced upon her.

Sir Edward Grey proposed that Great Britain should neither make nor join in an unprovoked attack upon Germany. He further declared that aggression on Germany had in no wise entered or would enter into British policy. Nevertheless the Germans still hankered after a declaration of neutrality, saying that the British formula was insufficient, also intimating that the German Navy programme must proceed upon its original lines. Then the negotiations ended and with them hope of a mutual reduction of expenditure on armaments.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

September 1, 12.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a financial statement submitted to the Duma emphasises the great war obligations of the Government, which had already borrowed £800,000,000. The Minister of Finance said that it would, perhaps, in the future, borrow a larger sum, but would continue the war to a victorious end, not fearing the enormous expense. (Loud cheers throughout the House.) Russia was sufficiently industrious and rich to ensure the payment of her debts and Russia had never for a moment delayed paying her creditors. (Cheers.) He predicted that besides an Internal Loan there was a probability of the flotation of an important loan in foreign markets. Russia had the greatest reserve of gold in the world, and held the greatest cover in gold for paper money except perhaps Great Britain.

GERMAN METHODS IN POLAND.

August 31, 7.10 p.m.
The Germans are applying in Poland the same methods as in Belgium.

The Governor-General of Warsaw in a proclamation announces that banks and business houses refusing to do business with Germans will be closed and their owners sent into concentration camps. Anyone appealing to the Russian proclamation prohibiting trading with the enemy will be liable to five years' imprisonment.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

September 1, 1.50 a.m.
A Paris communique says that there have been somewhat lively artillery actions in Belgium, Artois, to the north of Woivre, and the Forest of Apremont.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

FURTHER SUCCESSES.

September 1, 1.50 a.m.
A Rome communique says that the Italians on the plateau of Asiatic attacked the strong position of Monte Marone and chased the enemy, who thereupon opened a furious artillery fire on the Italians in their new positions, which, nevertheless, were held and strengthened. A detachment of picked Italian sharpshooters approached the enemy's positions at Plava, on the middle Isonzo, and silenced several machine-guns and trench-mortars which had been annoying the Italians for several days. Further advance is reported at other points, the Italians occupying Austrian trenches and seizing arms and ammunition abandoned by the enemy.

MONTENEGRINS REPULSE AUSTRIAN INFANTRY.

August 31, 7.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Cetinje says that the Montenegrins repulsed an Austrian infantry attack in the direction of Savio, Erdocol, and Trebinje, inflicting heavy losses.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Italians on the plateau of Asiatic attacked a strong position.

The French aviator Pegoud has been killed on the French front.

The Germans are applying the same methods in Poland as they did in Belgium.

The Austro-Germans suffered a serious check in Galicia to the north of the important town of Berezany.

Sir Edward Grey's latest exposure of Berlin's method is considered as finally nailing the German lie to the counter.

The coal crisis was definitely settled yesterday. A conference of miners at Cardiff accepted a settlement of the proposals.

A German communique says that the Germans are creeping toward Grodno and Vilna, but that these cities are still in Russian hands.

Tuesday was the fourth day of the incessant rain of shells on the German front, west of which was swept by a tornado of fire by day and night.

Sir Edward Grey has once more proved that the German object was not to secure the peace of Europe, but to give Germany a free hand.

M. Millerand has returned from a visit to the front where he consulted with the French generals in reference to measures in view of a winter campaign.

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The skill of the Russian commanders, maintaining their armies intact, avoiding risks and availing themselves of every opportunity of dealing smashing blows, seems as consummate as ever.

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The Russian Minister of Finance said that Russia had the greatest reserve of gold in the world, and held the greatest cover in gold for paper money, except, perhaps, Great Britain.

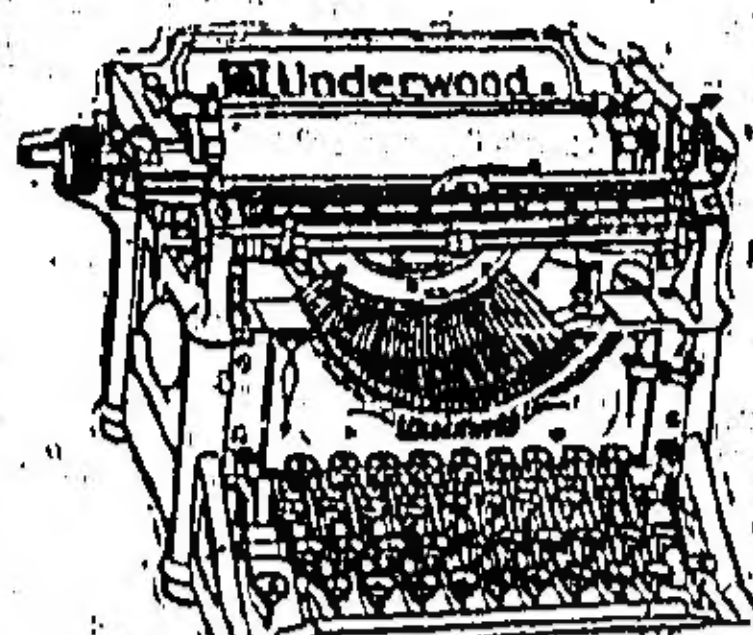
DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 4.
Rowitt, Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Sunday, September 11.
Fourth Gymkhana Meeting—8.30 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

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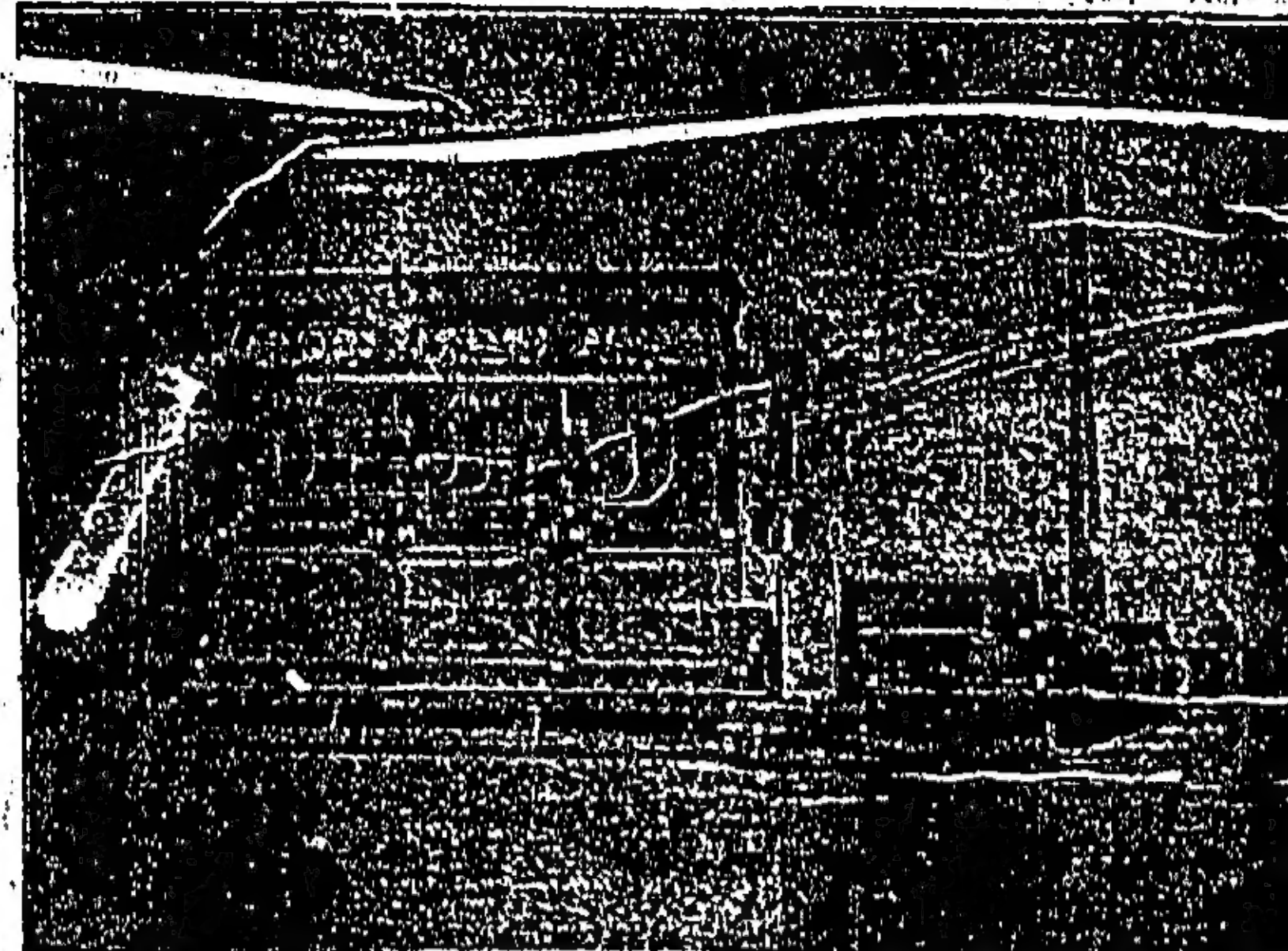
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South China Morning Post

Monarchy or Republic. Whatever may be the outcome of the North—and the idea applied to have found a considerable measure of favour there—doubtful whether the South will welcome it so readily. For nearly four years the people of the South have waited, with what patience they could command, on the establishment of a republic system on the lines which they anticipated at the time of the revolution. Even now they are aware that a Constitutional-drafting Committee at work in Peking, and likely, in light of the circumstances, to view the latest move as a step towards actual favour. If it is true that the President and other officials are waiting to see how popular feeling will go before they commit themselves, it is to be hoped that they will proceed very cautiously. The President has more than once stated that he had no desire to found a dynasty in China and a right-about-face on that part might undo in a few days all his good work of the past four years.

Daily Press.

Forestry in China.

In the account given in the Far Eastern Review of Mr. Meyer's experiences as a plan collector in China it is incidentally mentioned that it was while looking over some pictures of China's denuded hill-sides that President Roosevelt made the remark that China could teach the world how not to do things, as well as how they should be done. These photographs contributed largely towards the inauguration of the conservation movement in the United States, which has led to the preservation of so many thousand square miles of forest which are of value not only to the future generations, but to the present as well. But what will be asked, is the Chinese Government doing in this direction? We fear it cannot be said that the Chinese Government at present doing very much, but to the credit of the Republic administration it should be stated that the seriousness and the magnitude of the evil has been recognised, and the forestry work of more advanced nations is being studied. There is now a Bureau of Forestry at Peking with a foreign adviser, and it is to be hoped that in the course of time it may succeed not only in checking the denudation which is still going on, but in initiating also in every province of China measures for forestry development on a scale commensurate with the need.

China Mail.

The Merchant Shipping Trade. The diminution in the tonnage as compared with March last, applicable to all districts except Battlepool. There the increase 10,000 tons, the total merchant vessels building being 15, 71,850 tons. At Belfast there 24 vessels on the stocks, the tonnage being 263,700 tons—about 20,000 tons less than the months ago. At Glasgow 82 vessels, of 353,923 tons, are under construction, the decrease being 17,000 tons. The reduction in Greenock is only 8800 tons as there are there 46 vessels of 200,004 tons, in progress. On the Tyne the decrease is 3,800 tons, the number of vessels in progress being 31, of 83,1 tons. On the Tyne the decrease is 30,000 tons, the number of vessels being 93 and the tonnage 270,854 tons. At Sunderland there are 43 vessels under way making 182,838 tons, figures which are almost exactly those three months ago, when 42 vessels of 181,342 tons, were in course of construction. As we have already stated, however, the conditions are quite abnormal, although the merchant works little activity, the work in ship-building districts were so fully or so profitably employed.



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MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

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SCATCHARD.—On August 26, 1915, at 13 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Scatchard, a son.

MARRIAGE
HUGHES-ZIMMERMAN.—On August 26, 1915, at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul-General, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church, Llewellyn J. Hughes, of the P. W. D., Shanghai Municipal Council, to Christine A. Zimmerman, of Gainsborough, Lincs.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

CHINA AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Hongkong business men who are not yet convinced that the financiers of a foreign Power have any right to take advantage of China's straitened circumstances to obtain monopolies at greatly reduced rates will have read with much interest a lengthy article which we reprinted from the *North China Daily News* on Tuesday, dealing with some rather unusual proposals which are alleged to have been made by the Standard Oil Company of New York to the Peking Government. The article points out that, some eighteen months ago, an agreement was entered into between the Company and the Central Government for the formation of a concern in which the Standard Oil was to have a controlling interest. The Government was going to be an enormous gainer, because it would have no outlay or risk; everything was going to be clear profit. All that Peking had to do was to accord certain privileges to the new company—chief among which was the exclusive mining right for a period of sixty years, over certain oil fields in Shensi and Chihli. The agreement was to be ratified by the Standard Oil Company within a year of signature, during which time the fields were to be examined with a view to ascertaining their commercial value. The year passed, and so did some months of grace—and then (so it is alleged) the Standard Oil refused to ratify the agreement, on finding that the Chihli field "was not sufficiently promising." Further negotiations were entered upon between the Vice-President of the Company and the Government, and then the former left Peking "so suddenly as to give rise to the supposition that the negotiations had been terminated forever."

The *North China Daily News* points out "reasonably enough, that 'having gone so far, it is hardly possible for either party to withdraw. The Standard Oil Company cannot be credited with the intention of sacrificing several hundreds of thousands of pounds already spent, while China has already spent heavily and is still in need of assistance to develop her oil field." Pending any decision, our contemporary pithily sums up the past and present of it all. "Early in the negotiations it became clear that the Standard Oil Company aimed at two things of supreme importance; one, the right to register exclusive mining claims in any part of China, and the other, to establish a monopoly of one phase of oil enterprise, after the manner for which it has been praised in many countries. In more exact terms, it was required that the joint company, which the Standard Oil Company was to control, was to have the right to search out, survey, register and exploit exclusively any oilfields throughout China which it might select." There is more to this purpose in the article but we have quoted sufficient of it to show the general drift, and those interested can read or re-read for themselves in Tuesday's reprint.

It is for British firms to make up their minds as to whether there is going to be fair field and no favour in China or whether that hapless country is to become the land of cornering and monopoly in order to suit a small circle of speculators. Britain and France bore the burden and heat of the day in the 'forties, fifties and 'sixties in forcing China to open some of her ports to foreign trade. Why should they not have their fair share of reward now? Britain sent soldiers and sailors who shed their blood for the aggrandisement of their country; and America sent missionaries—to open up China to United States trade! Britain, again, has never sought to exclude other foreigners—Heaven knows it would have been better for her and more to her credit had she so sought, where the Germans were concerned; and her sons out here know but little of the fine arts of monopolising and cornering. America is no nophyte in these things and it seems to us that it will be very necessary for the China Association to exert its energies to prevent her from establishing New York and Chicago methods in China. The foothold which she already has she has gained, in great part, through the sleepy-headedness of our own people out here. We have no business to grudge her what she has attained by her commercial wideawakeness; but we have plenty of business to see that concerns like the Standard Oil Company do not dazzle the Chinese mind with glowing visions of Transpacific capital, to the exclusion of British mercantile houses and syndicates. There is enough for all out here, and it is possible for Chinese and foreigners of every description to live in perfect amity and to benefit each other. But this will not be the case if one nation is going to creep in behind another to secure more privilege than "the game" allows.

DAY BY DAY.

HYPOCRISY IS A SORT OF HOMAGE THAT VICE PAYS TO VIRTUE.—Rochefoucauld.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; fine.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Anhui.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Liangchow to-morrow.

Australian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Changsha to-day at 11 a.m.

Canadian and U. K. Mails.—Closed per s.s. Titan to-day at 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Chenan to-day at 3 p.m.

Canadian and U. K. Mails.—Closed per s.s. Chicago Maru to-morrow at 1 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:
Unions.—\$972, nom.
Donglase.—\$743, buyers.

Indo (Combined) \$143 ss.
Indo Preferred 55 s.
Chinas. Deferred 88 s.

Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. Ld. \$20, sellers.
Ewos.—Tls. 180, buyers.

Hongkong Cottons.—\$81, buyers.
Watsons.—\$8.80, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$125, sales.
Peak Tramways (old).—\$0.80, buyers.

Shanghai Docks.—Tls. \$03, buyers.
Hongkong Lands.—\$109, buyers.

Hongkong Central Estates.—\$100, sales.
Union Waterboats.—\$174, sellers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 97/16d.

To-day's Anniversaries.
To-day is the 45th anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan, and the 17th of Earl Kitchener's victory at Omdurman.

The Malaguit Extension Placer Company.
The Public is reminded that applications for shares of Malaguit Extension Placer Co. should be sent to International Banking Corporation to-morrow.

The Italian Convent Schools.
The Italian Convent Schools re-open on Monday, 6th inst. at 8.30 a.m. In addition to the usual curriculum there will be a special Course of Chinese, the Class being in the afternoon.

Woman's Jewellery Stolen.
A Chinese woman living in Connaught Road Central, has reported to the Police that, during the last ten days, jewellery and money to the value of \$814.50 has been stolen from her room.

Firework Display at the Belle View.
Readers are reminded that a grand display of fireworks will take place on Saturday and Sunday between 8 and 11 p.m. at the Belle View Hotel. Extra cars will run to the Belle View on these occasions.

Ship's Steward Missing.
The Chief Officer of the a.s. *Tangus* has reported to the Police that "he entrusted the ship's steward with one hundred dollars to purchase provisions. The steward left the ship, but has not yet returned."

During Prohibited Hours.
Before Commander C. W. Back with R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning Acting Police Sgt. Edward Bond, charged two boat-people with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 1st inst. The first defendant was fined \$10 while the other was fined \$5.

Attempted Armed Robbery.
An attempted armed robbery is reported to have taken place at No. 1, Lang On Street. About 8.30 p.m., yesterday, two men entered the house under the pretext that they were electric light fitters. One of them armed with a revolver threatened the woman, who with her children were the inmates of the house. The children started screaming and then raising the alarm forced the robbers to quit.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ALLIES' USEFUL SUCCESSES.

The Fighting in Galicia.

One of Reuter's most interesting announcements this morning is that which relates to "a serious check" inflicted on the Germans at "Brzezyn." This is a town some fifty miles south-east of Lemberg and a good fifty inside the Galician territory; from which it may be seen that the fighting is still not entirely confined to Russian soil. Meanwhile the invading force under von Hindenburg, in the north, has received, if not a similar check, at least such a warm welcome as leaves an essential point below Friedrichsdorf in Russian hands. The Germans are learning something, too, on the subject of rear-guard actions and are finding that Russia is not quite such a fool as they have credited her with being when it comes to neatness of strategy. A country that can withdraw the bulk of her army from point to point, and completely protect it meanwhile by skilful rear-guard fighting, is a harder nut than the Prussians ever thought they would have to crack—at any rate in that part of the world.

Germans in Poland.

We fancy that few of our readers will have any surprise to spare for the news that Germany is pursuing the same respectable methods in Poland that have made her name stink in the world's nostrils in connection with Belgium. Only a couple of weeks or so ago the Kaiser was bleating about his loving kindness and fatherly solicitude for the luckless Warsaw folk. We knew then what they had to expect. When that eternal hypocrite gets on his hind legs on the subject of doing justice, loving mercy and walking humbly with his God, one always knows that he is meditating some thing unusually cruel and dirty. Poor Poles! One comfort is that their misery will not last long. A few inches of Germany's tether is taken in each day and the time is not so very far distant when she will be hauled up to answer for her many wickednesses. It is too easy to play the inexorable, implacable military Power in the face of a handful of women, children and old men; but in what sort of light does she figure when faced with stout armies that take her boasting and swagger and noise for what they are worth?

The Austrians.

Austria must be thinking that she took her pigs to a queer market when she joined forces with Germany. If she can tell the world exactly what she has gained, after thirteen months of this despicable alliance, the world will be unconsciously grateful to her. Russia, Italy and even Serbia are laughing at her—and Germany cannot agree with her! East, west and south she has been battered unmercifully and has not even such sorry "gains" to show as Germany in the case of Belgium and Luxembourg. Italy invades her and beats her badly, almost at every point, just where all the world thought she was strongest—in the Tyrol and the Carnic Alps; and now even Montenegro has given her a nasty little pat. What she hopes to gain—what she ever hoped to gain—she is past finding out. Germany can no more play the game by hand than by toe, and will leave her to settle her own infamy and to the financial ruin that must follow, without a single qualm of conscience.

The German Army.

That alteration in the German National Service law is significant enough. Not only does it provide for the extension of the military age to fifty-four years, but it calls up men who have hitherto been rejected by the doctors. The Kaiser is determined it would seem, that none of his loving subjects shall be denied the honour of dying for him. His readiness to sacrifice other people makes one breathless with admiration. We wonder what lies the Berlin Government is telling to the people in order to account for this remarkable step. Certainly there is many a man of four and fifty who is going to be of more use in a fight than some of the youngsters; but what about the medically unfit? We all know that a man must be very, very unfit to have been rejected by the German doctors any time this last six months.

INTERESTING ACTION.

A Soldier and His Debts.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) Surfer Singh sued Banta Singh of the H.K.S.B. for the sum of \$450 being the amount left to the defendant.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Doacn, Looker, Dacon and Harston, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner in his opening remarks said the plaintiff was employed by the opium farmer and the defendant was a gunner in the H.K.S.B. In March 1913 the defendant approached the plaintiff and asked him whether he would lend him \$50 which he wanted for personal use. A few days after the request was made the loan of the \$50 was made to the defendant and a document was made out by a man who accompanied the defendant at the time. In a notebook a memo was made of the loan. In that book there was an acknowledgment of the first \$50 which was signed by the defendant. In July, 1913, the next loan was made, the defendant asking for a further \$50 in exchange for which he would give him two drafts for the first and second loans for Rs. 100 each which were negotiable or purported to be at Calcutta. He did not see the notes because they were retained.

Mr. Shenton: They were notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank although irregular and it was all very material.

Mr. Gardiner said the defendant himself could not read. The documents were handed to him and he went and negotiated them and others with Jemadar Lal Singh in order to get cash. Then they came to the loan of \$200 in March. He wanted a money order to enable his brother who had been a watchman on the Fat Shan to go to America. In exchange for the loan the defendant handed plaintiff three drafts, one for Rs. 200 and the other for Rs. 100 each. In February, this year, the defendant borrowed a further sum of \$150, in exchange for which the defendant handed the plaintiff two more drafts. The defendant represented they were all in order. The plaintiff left the Colony for India in March and he presented the documents at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in India and he was informed they were irregular. On returning, the plaintiff saw the defendant and explained the situation, and the defendant said he would have the matter put right. There was a delay and eventually the plaintiff became impatient and threatened to expose the defendant to his superior officer. Later this action was commenced.

Mr. Shenton said these proceedings were bad *ab initio*. The defendant was a gunner in the H.K.S.B. which formed part of the regular army of His Majesty and as such, he was entitled to the protection of the Army Act. He would read the Army Act to him. Lordship and it would be seen, under the section he would quote, that before any legal proceedings could be commenced against a unit of H.M. Regular Forces, certain proceedings had to be taken before a writ was issued. An affidavit had to be sworn as to the amount of the debt and it had to be filed, and an extract of that affidavit had to be endorsed on the writ; otherwise the proceedings were void. The section of the Army Act was section 144. It was also dealt with in Halsbury. The reason of this affidavit having to be filed, was that no sum under thirty pounds could be sued for and it had to be over thirty pounds.

His Lordship: Both in peace and war?

Mr. Shenton:—Yes, both in peace and war. It only applies to the civilians when the Army Act is extended.

Mr. Gardiner said his Lordship could remedy that under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance of 1873. They had to be sure that the claim was over thirty pounds and in this case it was quite clear that it was over that sum, and his Lordship could take

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 2, 1914.

St. Petersburg's New Name.
The Russian capital has been renamed Petrograd.

Defence of Paris.
The French Embassy announces that the work of putting the entrenched camp of Paris in a state of defence is being completed.

Advance of Crown Prince's Army Checked.
The troops operating in the region of Spioncourt and Longuyon checked the Crown Prince's Army in the neighbourhood of Neufchateau and Paliseul, but on the other hand, some of our troops suffered partial checks which obliged them to retire on the Meuse. During the last few days the enemy has been trying to cross the Meuse in considerable numbers but, by a vigorous counter-attack, they have been thrown back with very heavy losses.

French Success.
The considerable success of the Frenchmen at Guise is confirmed by Paris telegram which say that the Germans advanced a short distance on the Somme. The Allies left wing subsequently took the offensive, the Frenchmen on the left wing offered a strenuous and successful resistance.

LOCAL.

The s.s. Rajaburi as a Prize.
Another munition, issued by the Registrar of the Prize Court, appears on the notice board at the Supreme Court, relating to the German ship Rajaburi, of which E. Gathemen was the master.

According to the document the goods, wares and merchandise laden therein were seized by the detention officer in the port of Victoria and a cause has been instituted by the Crown Solicitor in the office of Admiralty against the ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture and goods; wares and merchandise, for the condemnation thereof as a prize. The motion calls upon those concerned to cause an appearance to be made within twenty days to show cause why the vessel should not be condemned as a prize.

evidence now of a man that it was over thirty pounds.

His Lordship said that he did not see that the court had power to rectify.

Mr. Gardiner:—It merely says that the debt shall be thirty pounds or upwards before action can be started.

His Lordship:—Do you say it is a technical error that there was no affidavit?

Mr. Gardiner:—You can take it so and there has been dozens of cases tried in these courts where no affidavit or application has been filed to my knowledge. If you are going to give judgment, I ask for leave to apply for a fresh action.

Mr. Shenton:—Wh. ther. there is res. judicata or not is a question of legal argument afterwards. I believe, as a matter of interest, that this (the Army Act) applies to the whole of the civilians of this Colony now the Army Act has been extended—every volunteer.

His Lordship said this was an action admittedly against a soldier of the regular forces serving in this colony for a sum of \$450 which exceeded the amount for which a soldier was liable for civil proceedings under section 144. It was laid down in sub-section 4 of the act that a condition for the issuing of a process of the court in a civil action, was that the cause of action be verified by an affidavit of the plaintiff a memorandum of which must be endorsed on the writ of summons.

Sub-section 5 stated that: "all proceedings in contravention of that were void. He used the word void because it was absolute; it did not say "voidable" nor "irregular." But it did not give the court power to rectify the proceedings. He could see nothing under section 19 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1873, which altered this. Therefore, action would be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship: Both in peace and war?

Mr. Shenton:—Yes, both in peace and war. It only applies to the civilians when the Army Act is extended.

Mr. Gardiner said his Lordship could remedy that under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance of 1873. They had to be sure that the claim was over thirty pounds and in this case it was quite clear that it was over that sum, and his Lordship could take

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COMPANY REPORT.

The Douglas Steamship Company Ltd.

The following is the report of the Douglas Steamship Company to be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-second ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the company, on Friday, the 17th day of September, 1915, at noon.

The general managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the thirty-second year's working of the company, ending June 30th 1915.

After paying all running expenses, docking charges, premia of insurance, remuneration to the sailing committee and auditors fees, there remains a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$143,391.04 which with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

"To pay a dividend of 9 per cent. on the capital of the company, absorbing \$90,000.00 and to write off the balance "of \$53,391.07 from the value of the company's properties.

The earnings of the steamers were disappointing until after the Chinese New Year, since when considerable activity has prevailed.

The steamers and other properties of the company have been maintained in good order; the expenditure for repairs and upkeep being normal.

The amount appearing as "freights due" and "accounts receivable" have since been collected.

Consulting Committee.—The Committee consists of Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar, Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. R. G. Shewan, who retire in terms of the Articles of Association but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown, who retire but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers.

Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending June 30, 1915.

To dividend paid for the year 1914.	\$60,000.00
To amount written off for depreciation for year 1914	30,684.25
	\$90,684.25
To exchange, no account, consulting Committee fees, auditors fees, remuneration to general managers for office expenses, balance	15,112.83 2,000.00 600.00 10,000.00 143,391.04
	\$261,788.12

By balance of profit and loss account June, 1914	\$90,684.25
By interest, on current account, mortgages & fixed deposits	19,280.22
By profit on running the company's steamers & steam launch during the year	151,823.65
	\$261,788.12

Balance Sheet, on June 30 1915.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital account:—	
20,000 shares at \$50	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve & depreciation fund per last year	120,000.00
Underwriting % of the company	144,183.38
Unpaid dividends:—	
A/c June, 1911	127.50
A/c " 1912	4.50
A/c " 1913	2.50
A/c " 1914	3.00
	137.50
Sundry a/c's payable	20,851.08
Profit and loss account as per statement	143,391.04
	\$1,437,562.98

ASSETS.

Steamers:—	
Haitan, Haiyang, Hai-ching, and Hai-mun as per last a/c	\$555,518.10

CUPID CONQUERS MARS.

German Girls Who Love the Frenchmen.

Amsterdam, July 20.—The Commander of Stettin publishes a circular warning German girls to behave decently when passing near the French prisoners' camp on the outskirts of Stettin.

He says that love letters from German ladies have been found on prisoners, while Tango teas have been organised around the camps for the benefit of prisoners. The General threatens to publish the names of women and girls who thus misbehave themselves, and also to sue them for indecent behaviour in public.

Two Stettin girls are secretly engaged to French prisoners.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Patrols.

For Thursday and Friday, September 2nd and 3rd, as already published in Orders.

Saturday and Sunday, September 4th and 5th.

No patrol duties will be performed on these dates, pending the settling of a system of patrol work by the Reserve to come into force on Monday, September 6th.

Parades.

All ranks will parade under the D.S.P. at the Central Police Station at 6 p.m. on Friday September 3rd. Parade in multi, with rifles.

ILL-TREATING A CHAIR COOLIE.

European Fined.

This morning at the Police Court, a Dutchman, named H. B. van Veen, was charged with doing damage to a public chair and ill-treating chair coolies. It was alleged against the defendant, who did not appear, that he had badly damaged the chair in Gaius Road and the coolies followed him down to Queen's Road where they gave him in charge.

The man's bail of \$15 was estraited, and of that sum five dollars is to be handed to the coolies for compensation.

Less amount written off as resolved at last general meeting ...

27,000.00

\$928,518.10

Additions since made ...

6,439.80

\$934,957.90

Value of wharf, buoys and moorings, at Hongkong and Outer Ports and furniture at Hongkong as per last account

29,852.43

Less amount written off as resolved at last general meeting

3,684.25

26,168.18

Additions since made.

1,634.30

27,802.48

Steam launch at F. Chow; shares ...

2,000.00

Loans on mortgage ...

174,000.00

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank fixed deposits ...

90,000.00

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank current account ...

70,045.28

Cash in hand ...

1,868.42

Freights due on 30th June, 1915 ...

73,229.82

Sundry a/c's receivable from agencies, &c. ...

57,599.58

Tonage dues unexpired ...

1,350.00

Coal in bunkers ...

1,881.50

J. W. C. BONNAR, Members of Consulting Committee.

ROBERT SHEWAN, Consulting Committee.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers.

We report having examined the above balance sheet with the books, vouchers and securities of the company and certify that in our opinion such balance sheet, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs at 30th June, 1915 according to the best of our information and explanations given us and shown by the books of the company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

A. R. LOWE, Auditors.

C. BERNARD BROWN, Chartered Accountants.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1915.

WITNESS WHO WOULDN'T.

Scared to Return Though Court Invites Him.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the matter of Ho Wo Lam, alias Wo Wan Ping, deceased, Ho Sau Lam, plaintiff, of 2a Park Road, claimed to be the natural and lawful brother and next-of-kin of the deceased and that as such he is entitled to letters of administration of the estate which were granted to Ho Cheng Shi, Queen Victoria Street, the defendant, on January 22nd, as guardian of Ho Shau Yau, alleged to be the adopted son and one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased. Plaintiff asked that the letters of administration be called in, revoked and declared null and void on the grounds that the defendant had no interest in the estate of the said deceased, and also that he had no right to be elected guardian of Ho Shau Yau, and that defendant was not entitled to administer the estate of the deceased, and that such letters of administration were granted irregularly, as no proof had been made of any conditions entitling the defendant or Ho Shau Yau to administer the estate of the said deceased.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Grist) were for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada) were for defendant.

Mr. Sharp said that when the Court adjourned last night he was closing a point with regard to the statement of claim in paragraph 14. There was no property in Hongkong, or anywhere, save China, because the doctrine of conversion deemed the property to be pure personalty—statutory of course—and it was under the doctrine of conversion that the shares must be deemed to be pure personalty. There was also the further doctrine that the locality of that property must be deemed to be the locality of the head office.

Mr. Sharp said the plaintiff would tell his own story, and explain his position. He was a family partnership which had existed for years and years and he did not want to be ousted from the position he held in favour of the official administrator, or anyone else. His Lordship knew what a Chinese family partnership was since 1902 the plaintiff had been the senior partner, he felt that that was his right according to Chinese law and custom, and he believed they had advised the plaintiff to a considerable extent that that was incorporated in this Colony into the *lex loci*. He was willing to act with another but not to forego his right to act.

His Lordship said that he would like to hear the evidence of a witness who was not here.

Mr. Potter said he had been very desirous of getting him here for more reasons than one. He knew that Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist would not arrest him if he came—that would be the last thing they would do, but it was a very difficult matter to get the man to understand that.

Mr. Sharp said Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist would not arrest him and he did not know anybody else who would if they did not.

His Lordship: Is he not privileged from arrest?

Mr. Potter said he was and they had told him so but it was hard to get a Chinese to understand that.

His Lordship said they could tell him that he had said he would not be arrested if he came to give evidence.

Mr. Potter said they had done their best to get him and they would try again.

Mr. Potter before asking the plaintiff about Ho Teu Lau and a power of attorney said that a letter was sent with regard to taking over the power of attorney concerning the infant for the purpose of the estate. They felt that it would be impossible for the two gentlemen to pull together in view of the feckful dispute that was going on between them.

His Lordship asked if Ho Teu Lau was not plaintiff in an action for an account.

(Continued on Extra.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT

OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

THE HONGKONG AEROPLANE.

A Fine Series of Photographs.

Mr. J. J. Bryan, Hon. Secretary for Hongkong of the Overseas Club, has received from the Club's headquarters in London an admirable set of photographs of the military aeroplane "Tai Yau" which was presented by this Colony.

The photographs show the machine from various aspects, one represents Her Majesty Queen Alexandra receiving an address in connection with the presentation, while in others are seen Sir Ernest Birch, representing the F.M.S., The Right Hon. Mr. Steel Maitland, Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. W. A. B. Evans, Chairman, and Mr. E. W. French, Secretary of the Club, and a group of pilots who flew the Hongkong machine and others from Aldershot to Paris.

DAY BY DAY.

Kailan Mining Administration.—We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 21st August amounted to 53,258 tons and the sales during the period, to 32,979 tons.

Anniversary of the Pope's Coronation.

We are asked to state that on Monday, September 5, the anniversary of the coronation of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, there will be *Te Deum* and Benediction at 8 a.m. in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

A Strange Accident.

A Chinese has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries as the result of a rather peculiar accident. It appears that he was in the backyard of his residence in Jubilee Street, when an upper floor window broke from its bearing and fell on him.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakenan Commanding H.K.V.R., state:

Parades.

A, B and C Companies, with the exception of section 1 of C Co., will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday September 3, and will proceed by special ferry to Kowloon for skirmishing.

Section 1 of C Co. will parade at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. under Lieut. C. H. Blason. Special Orders will be issued to him.

Dress as in order No. 64 of August 30. Officers and section commanders will carry field glasses and note books.

Eight signallers with rifles will attend under Senior signalling N. C. O.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.
The P. M. *PERBIA* arrived at San Francisco on the 29th October.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WELSH MINERS.

OWNERS GRANT CONCESSIONS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")

London Received, September 1.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government negotiations in the coal crisis resulted in the owners consenting to grant the concessions which Mr. Runciman's award had withheld, provided that the men accepted this immediately as a final settlement. The representatives of the miners unanimously undertook to recommend this proposal for the men's acceptance. Eventually both parties agreed that an advance in wages should be paid as from August 21.

London Received, September 1.

In an interview to-night the leaders of the men gave it as their opinion that a permanent settlement of the South Wales miners' troubles had been reached, paving a smooth road for the future. The coal crisis was definitely settled to-day, a Conference of miners at Cardiff accepting proposals.

FALL IN PRICE OF FLOUR.

London Received, September 1.

The price of flour at Liverpool has declined to the extent of 1/8 during the week, and is now at 38/ for 280 lbs.

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 6.5 p.m. September 1, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving N. W. 1.15 p.m. September 2, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel moving N. N. W.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.
OFFICES TO LET.—Two large rooms with balconies (one room first floor and one on third floor) in "Hongkong Hotel Mansions." For particulars apply to—MANAGER, Hongkong Hotel.

NOTICE.

WALTER SINCLAIR, of 72 The Peak, Hongkong, Merchant, and natural born British subject, son of William Henry Slegler, a naturalized British subject, originally of Swiss nationality, hereby declares that I have assumed and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the surname of SINCLAIR, in lieu of and in substitution for Slegler and that such change of name has been evidenced by a Deed Poll executed by me, dated the 11th June, 1915 and which has been enrolled in the Central Office for the Supreme Court of Judicature. Dated the 24th day of June, 1915.

WALTER SINCLAIR.

Witness—
R. A. EDGAR, Solicitor.
Manchester.

TENNIS



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- SHIRTS -

BEITS SCARVES

- SWEATERS -

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GOLF BROGUES

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INSPECTION INVITED.

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ALL KINDS OF JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS, ETC.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE

Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

6880	"A LITTLE BIT OF GREEN"	
6878	"WHEN I DREAM OF OLD ERIN"	Dusts
6873	"ON THE ISLAND OF PINES"	
6867	"ON THE SHORES OF ITALY"	Harry Champion
6820	"A LITTLE BIT OF CUCUMBER"	
6813	"MY OLD IRON CROSS"	Kings Military Band
	"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"	
	"NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE"	Song
	"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"	Kirkby
	"THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN"	Lattimer
	"LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE"	
	"WITH THE FLEET IN ACTION"	Kings Mill Band

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WITH
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32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	20th Sept.	1st Sept.
TAIYUAN	24th Sept.	24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.For Freight or Passage apply to,
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.
Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.WESTWARD
The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be des-
patched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 2nd Sept.The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
as above on the 15th September.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1915. Agents.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG,
THURSDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.FRIDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Nonam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 165L. | s.s. Tai Shan, Tons 2006.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 4 p.m.EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.CANTON-MACAO LINE.
s.s. SUI PAI.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. and THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
s.s. Sainam, 589 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 1.30 p.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Satsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato	T. 16,000 {THURS., 9th Sept., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagastyo T. 12,500	{TUES., 7th Sept., at 4 p.m. {TUES., 21st Sept., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,000	{TUES., 14th Sept., at 4 p.m. {FRI., 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 10,000 {FRIDAY, 13rd Sept.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 16th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,500 {SUN., 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	\$69.130
" " " " " "	Montreal \$60.30

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	\$25.
" " " " " " 1st Return	\$17.10/—

To Sydney, 1st Single	\$40.	To Melbourne 1st Single	\$41.
" " " " " " 1st Return	\$72.	" " " " " " 1st Return	\$73.16/—

To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$150.	To Kobe 1st Return	\$135.
" " 2nd " " "	\$90.	" " 2nd " " "	\$83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
WUPEI, CPOO & TTSIN	Huichow	5th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Anhui	5th Sept. at d'light
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	7th Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

EPMANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong 2nd September, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will start on or about
Tjilawong	JAVA	6th Sept.	JAPAN	12th Sept.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	9th Sept.	SHAI	15th Sept.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	13th Sept.	JAVA	15th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 12th Oct., at noon.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 9th Nov., at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York.....\$60. " " \$36.10.
" " " San Francisco, \$45. " " \$26.Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan, free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ,
PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-
ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	21st Sept.	17th Sept. 11 a.m.
Empire	8th Oct.	13th Oct. "
Eastern	29th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Aldenharn		22nd Nov. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 3rd Sept. at 3.00 p.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 7th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG-BOOK.

The Port of Tsingtao.
The shipping returns for the
port of Tsingtao for seven months
beginning from December, 1914,
when the port was thrown open to
merchant shipping, gives a total of
285 vessels with an aggregate
tonnage of 306,533. Japanese
vessels totalled 264 of 281,444
tons and British vessels 21 of
25,139 tons.The Clipper Ship.
The Norwegian Pericles which
arrived in the Clyde on July 24
with a cargo of timber from Hall-
far for Glasgow, completed the
voyage in the remarkably short
time of fifteen days. The Pericles,
a vessel of 1,462 tons, was at one
time a clipper famous for speed
in the palmy days of sailing ships,
was built at Aberdeen in 1877,
and was sold to the Norwegian
owners some years ago.Exhibits on Seville.
The Harrison liner Crown of
Seville, will take with her when
she departs from Vancouver for
the United Kingdom exhibits of
timber, fish, agricultural products
and minerals for the office in
London of the Agent-General of
British Columbia. There will be
about fifteen tons altogether, and
they will include some very fine
heads of big game, samples of
copper, gold and silver, beautiful
specimens of halibut, salmon,
trout, cod and herring.Titan's Heavy Cargo.
When the Blue Funnel liner
Titan sailed from this coast for
the Orient on July 21 she took
with her one of the biggest car-
goes of iron products which has
been shipped to China or Japan
in the history of the trans-Pacific
trade. Though there was still
a little space left, the cargo not
being bulky, she was drawing
30.6 feet and no more could be
put aboard. Four hundred
car loads of iron plates, frames,
angles and rods were loaded onto
her at Seattle and Tacoma.Passing of the "Belles."
We see that the Belle passenger
steamers are for sale. Possibly
nobody has done more in the way
of exploiting the coastal towns
within reasonable distance of
London than the Coast Develop-
ment Corporation, which owns
these well-known steamers. There
are six vessels in the fleet, and
they range in size from the Wool-
wich Belle, which is 332 tons
gross, and the London Belle,
which is 738 tons. It is sincerely
to be hoped that this sale will
not result in the disappearance
from the Thames of these popular
pleasure craft. The Belle steamers
have come to be so familiar an
adjunct of Father Thames that
their withdrawal now from the
public service would be a real loss.Panama Canal Pays.
Washington, July 23.—Count-
ing only the cost of operation, of
civil government, sanitary work
and the administration and hand-
ling of ships, the Panama Canal
is now on a paying basis, accord-
ing to official reports. Receipts
for May not only wiped out the
deficit of \$39,480 which had
grown up since the opening up
of the Canal trade, but left a
balance of \$177,799, which works
out a profit of \$5 79 per cent. on
the expenditure.This, however, does not
make any allowance for interests
on the vast sum of money
expended in the construction of
the canal and from that point of
view the receipts from tolls have
not yet equalled the expenses.
Total Loss of Cable Vessel Report-
ed by Niagara.While there is no definite in-
formation as to the exact spot at
which the wreck occurred, news
comes from Honolulu by cable to
the effect that the British schoo-
ner Strathcona, en route from
Auckland to the Fanning Islands
and Honolulu, is a total loss in
the South Pacific near the
Fiji Islands. The Canadian-
Australian liner Niagara brought
the news to Honolulu from Suva,
where a wireless message was
received on July 14 to the effect
that the cable layer Iris was
searching for the survivors. One
boat load of the Strathcona's crew
had been picked up by the Iris,
but a second boat, which was
thought to be making its way to
Tongatabu or one of the outlying
Fiji, was still unaccounted for.
It is believed at Suva that the
Strathcona piled up on Minerva
reef and foundered.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pickon, Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)


For	Steamship	On
HONGKONG	Takung	Fri., 3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sulsang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 5th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 7th Sept. at noon
Kobe & Moji	Yaishang	Fri., 10th Sept. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kwong," "Namang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
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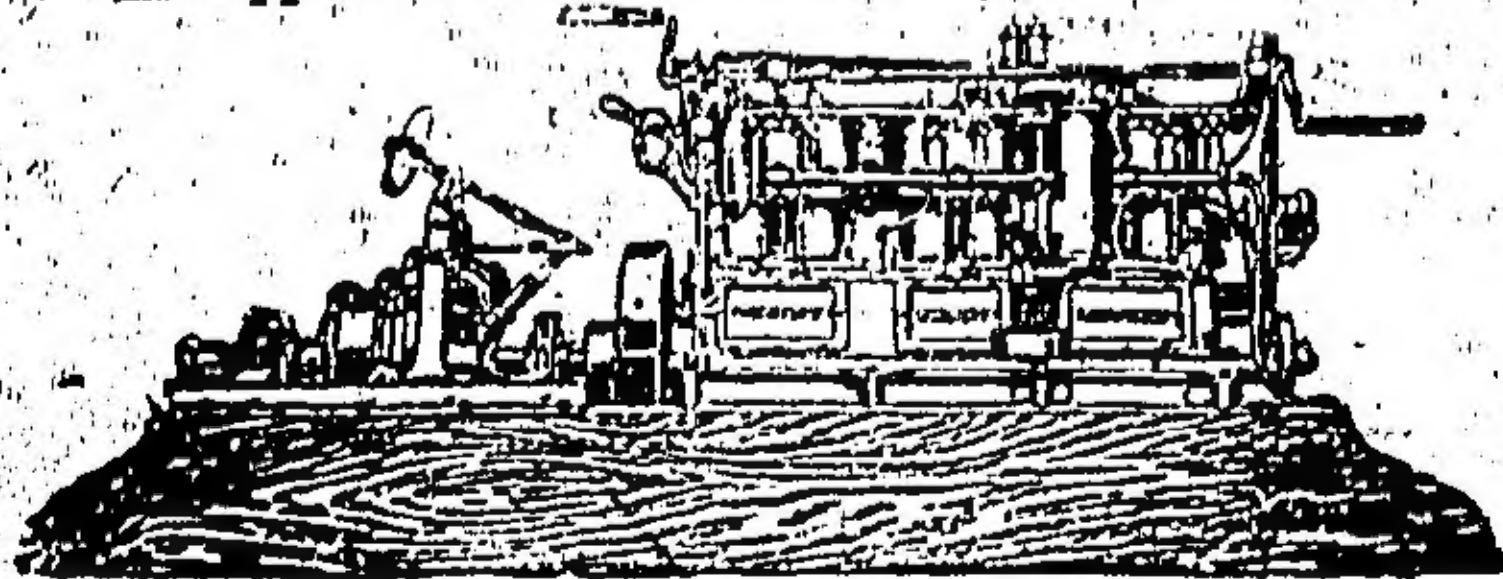
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
For freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.
Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.
GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.
AGENTS for:—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager:
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."
Telephone No. 47.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M. C. P. R.	4, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	N. Y. K.	8, Sept.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	F. & O.	9, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	B. L. L.	10, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Bloomstein	F. & O.	17, Sept.
	Nantun		24, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai & Co.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	3, Sept.
San Foo via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San Foo via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San Foo via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Manila	J. M. Co.	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	1, Sept.
Java	Tjikmanok	J. C. J. L.	6, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Ragoon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Leest	M. M.	6, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	F. & O.	6, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Heimun	D. L. Co.	7, Sept.
Shanghai	Nankin	P. & O.	10, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "INDRAKUALA"

will be despatched for the above ports about the beginning of October.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

MONTEAGLE

from HONGKONG on the following dates

Wednesday 8th September.

Saturday 6th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE USUAL PORTS OF CALL

For Freight or Passage apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK.
General Traffic Agent.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"UNKAI MARU"

will be despatched on or about the 20th September.

For freight please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL

The R. M. S. s. MONTEAGLE arrived Shanghai on Tuesday, the 31st August at 1 p.m. leaves Shanghai on Wednesday, the 1st Sept. at noon due to arrive Hongkong on Saturday, the 4th Sept. at 8 a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s. s. MANCHURIA Voy. 49, will arrive at Hongkong to-morrow at daylight.
The P. M. s. s. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 1 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s. s. NORA left Singapore for this Port on the 29th August, a.m. and is due here on the 3rd September at about daylight.

The I. C. S. N. s. YATSHING from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 7th September.
The I. C. S. N. s. FOOKSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 11th September.

The s. s. CARNARVONSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 29th September, leaves for Shanghai and Japan on the 1st October.
The I. L. s. s. SAINT ROBERT from New York for Hongkong is due at Hongkong on the 20th September.

The Frank Waterhouse & Co. s. s. UNKAI MARU from Moji for Manila is due at Hongkong on the 20th September, leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the 23rd September.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Haiching, Br. s. s. 1,367, J. S. Thomson, 2nd Aug.—Foscho, 19th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Teau, Br. s. s. 1,353, Trowbridge, 27th Aug.—Manila, 24th Aug. Gen.—B. & Sulsang, Br. s. s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 27th Aug.—Hobag, 24th Aug. Coal—J. M. & Co.
Tanan Maru, Jap. s. s. 1,054, 30th Aug.—Hongay, 27th Aug. Coal—D. and Co.
Kumata Maru, Jap. s. s. 774, M. Tado-koro, 30th Aug.—Bangkok, 20th Aug. Rice—China.
Tungus, Norw. s. s. 1,039, G. Cornallison, 28th Aug.—Swatow, 28th Aug. Rice—T. & Co.
Daigi Maru, Jap. s. s. 665, T. Komizu, 30th Aug.—Hobag, 24th Aug. Gen.—O. S. K.
Aki Maru, Jap. s. s. 4,002, T. Moma, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Anjo Maru, Jap. s. s. 5,728, H. S. Smith, 30th Aug.—Moji, 27th Aug. Coal—Chinese.
Yuenang, Br. s. s. 1,123, W. M. Massey, 31st Aug.—Manila, 28th August, Gen.—M. & Co.
Foolie, Chi. s. s. 8,897, B. Micaopa, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, Rice—Chinese.
Takang, Br. s. s. R. A. Matthews, 30th Aug.—Haliphong, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Dagun, Norw. s. s. 897, A. I. Salvason, 31st Aug.—Tonran, 28th Aug. Gen.—T. & Co.
Salama, Br. s. s. 2,987, Gardiner, 31st Aug. Mauritius, 14th Aug. General—B. L.
Sahine Rickmers, Dut. s. s. 573, J. Schimmer, 31st Aug.—Singapore, 23rd Aug. Bulk—P. & Co.
Trigona, Dut. s. s. 1,056, F. Vigeboom, 31st Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Ballast—A. P. & Co.
Tampou Maru, Jap. s. s. 1,223, M. Fulla, 1st Sept.—Muke, 25th August, Gen.—M. B. K.
Priam, Br. s. s. 2,905, W. Black, 1st Sept.—Muke, 27th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.
Huichow, Br. s. s. 1,221, Shau, 31st ult.—Tientsin, 21st ult. Gen.—B. & S.
Vanspillezen, Dutch s. s. 5,000, R. de Weerd, 1st Sept.—Belawan, Deli, 3rd ult. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

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On the berth on or about 24th Sept.

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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

RANK OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ENTRANCE	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT END	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT MID	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT END	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT MID
KOWLOON							
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
WAI-KONG-SUI							
Central Dock	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Wai-Kong-Sui	100	100	10	10	10	10	10
Wai-Kong-Sui	100	100	10	10	10	10	10

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

ENEMY TRADING IN CHINA.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND OUR MERCHANTS.

STILL TEMPORISING.

The following letter appeared in the *Globe*.

Sir,—Further to my recent letter on the above all-important subject I beg to enclose you a cutting taken from a morning newspaper, and should like to ask if the same accurately sets forth the attitude of our Government in respect of this very serious question. Rumours have been rife for some time that the Royal proclamation was viewed with grave dissatisfaction in China, but the writer not being aware of the terms thereof was in the dark and could form no judgment. This cable from Reuters, dated Monday from Shanghai, says:—

In reference to the new Royal proclamation prohibiting enemy trading, which will be published here to-morrow, it is persistently reported that the British Government is issuing licences permitting the delivery of all goods to alien enemies in China which are in the hands of the shippers in Great Britain before July 26, and will also permit the renewal of all drafts.

A notification to this effect was issued to Germans in China on July 8, whereas the British merchants are for the most part still unaware of any such concessions. The regulations as drafted prohibit all commercial intercourse with enemies, but the Germans avow that from to-morrow they will be able to obtain stocks sufficient for a year under the modification above-mentioned, which, it is declared, renders nugatory the efforts to put an end to German trade.

Working Untold Harm:
Yesterday I was discussing the matter with another Shanghai business man and we agreed entirely that the absurd attitude of the Government on this matter was working untold harm to British merchants in China. I submit, with all the energy of which I am capable, that it is high time the Government dealt with this matter in a proper manner. We are well on to the first year of the most disastrous war the world has ever seen, we know something of the depths of infamy that Germany will sink to if she can see but a faint chance of securing her ends and imposing her will upon the world, and yet our responsible officials refuse to use ordinary business acumen in dealing with a question that concerns the only huge trading country left in the world. Germany and Austria are taking certain steps to secure, after the war, their place in the markets of the world, realising only too well that their countries have stultified themselves in the eyes of those who lay stress upon the rights of humanity and the inviolability of the plighted word.

Yet in the face of the fact that British merchants in China have been pleading for the total prohibition of enemy trading in China, the Government are actually giving to our bitterest enemies the very handle they desire in securing their hold upon this tremendous market. Mr. Editor, will you just think what it means to allow, as the enclosed cutting claims to be the case, that all goods in this country before July 26 shall be allowed to go forward. Seeing that shipments are most difficult to secure and that one can never say, with exactitude, as to when your goods will leave the docks, it seems to the ordinary business man merely

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

September 1 Tons 211	
Total to 1st inst. 211	
Daily average 211	

saying to your enemy "We are very sorry our hands have been forced, but we will do all we can to assist you in getting your goods to China."

Helping the Germans.

Then take the renewal of drafts. This means that with trade as carried on in China drafts may be renewed indefinitely, and the claim made in the cable under review is true, viz., that Germany can obtain stocks sufficient to carry on for over a year, and makes nugatory all the efforts the British Chambers of Commerce have been putting forth to secure the stoppage of this enemy trade.

Drafts may be renewed for much more than a year in China provided that some of the goods are taken up and that the interest is duly paid. It is one of the methods whereby credits obtained against orders although the actual cash balance of the merchant may not be of the largest. To allow the enemy to extend his banking facilities is merely to say: "We will assist you in every possible way to trade, but we have to put forth a proclamation to satisfy the outcry of the British merchants, which we cannot very well ignore. It shows most clearly that our Foreign Office have not yet realised that the merchants abroad have a right to the protection of the Government in their endeavours to secure trade for this country."

What is wanted—vide the coal strike in Wales, which will remain for ever a lasting disgrace upon the Government, the coal owners, the middlemen, the miners' executive and the miners themselves—is an absolute business head who will deal with these vital questions in a prompt and business-like manner, being not afraid to make a firm decision and stick to it with true tenacity. Thus and thus only shall we, as a nation, win from out of this terrible war the fruits that rightly belong to us and our Allies, which is a greater share of the trade of the world.

What should be done, Sir, is the total prohibition of all trade at once and the refusal to renew bank or other drafts on any consideration. Thus and thus only will the trade of Germany be stopped. Do you wonder that Germans put their tongues in their cheeks when talking about our Government and their methods of dealing with this question and taunt us with the patent fact that they will never cease to trade in China and with China.

The time-worn excuse that our Government always fall back upon in such discussions is that they expect the British merchant to look after himself, but this is a case where the Government are expected to take a really firm stand and back up their subjects in a business-like way. Let them take their courage in both hands and do the only obvious and right thing which will put a stop to the enormous trade that is still being carried on in China by the enemy. Better far issue no proclamation whatever than issue one that gives practically unlimited time to the enemy to carry on his trade, for that is what the forecast of the proclamation certainly gives.—Yours faithfully,

FRANK H. HIBCOCK.
Shanghai and Hankow.

LOW-SPIRITED GERMAN3.

Many Executions Follow Bad Discipline.

Amsterdam, July 20.—According to the Ghent correspondent of the *Telegraaf*, German soldiers returning from the front admit the heavy losses they are suffering, especially near Arras and on the front in North France. The former high spirit of the German military has disappeared, and even the victorious news from the East is regarded with indifference.

The correspondent confirms the recent report of the executions of German soldiers. The discipline of the young German recruits, he says, is not very good, and many minor punishments are inflicted. It is reported that some twenty soldiers have been executed at St. Peter's barracks.

GERMANY'S MISTAKES.

Grand Duke Michael on the Failure of Kaiser's Plans.

Petrograd, July 18. Interviewed by a representative of the *Birzheniya Vedomosti*, the Grand Duke Michael Aleksandrovich said: "My father, the Emperor Alexander III, saw the fallaciousness and hypocrisy of German policy. He appreciated at its true worth their duplicity, and he treated this upstart empire in accordance with his firmly established opinions."

"The Germans thought that they would crush us in two or three months, and impose their conditions of peace on all the vanquished. But in spite of their preparations and the perfection of their technique they have fallen into a cruel mistake. There only remain the ruins of their plans."

"Their power, which a short time ago was so great, has suffered mortal blows. The loss of their colonies, the destruction of their commercial hegemony, and their terrible losses of life are wounds which will not quickly heal. Whatever success the Germans may have can scarcely delay their imminent catastrophe."

EXPERIMENTAL MANUFACTURE OF FATTY ACID.

The experimental manufacture of fatty acid from Bean Oil at the Experimental Bean Mill of the S. M. R. Co. Central Laboratory at Jijiko has been attended with satisfactory results says the *M.D. News*. The outputs are put on the markets in Japan and also at London. The net profit cleared from this industry during last July is said to have been close on Y4,000. The residue left of Bean Oil after the liberation of fatty acid therefrom is glycerine. It is produced also in a considerable quantity. The enlargement of the market is now under study. The Experimental Bean Mill often runs short of the material and has bought Bean Oil from other local mills. The scientific expert who has charge of the manufacture states that, according to his plan, a net profit of Y50,000 may be realized, which, if true, renders it a very promising investment.

The same expert is said to have nearly succeeded in manufacturing a kind of hardened fatty oil which will melt at any given temperature. This gives us a hope that the soap manufacturing industry in South Manchuria, especially in the manufacture of high grade soap, will be revolutionized.

WITNESS WHO WOULDN'T.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Mr. Potter:—Yes going at this very time and that matter is going, or has already gone, to the Privy Council.

His Lordship:—There is no chance of that being settled—they are still at daggers drawn?

Mr. Potter:—Yes, absolutely, and even more so at that time because the dispute was very bitter and we thought it was impossible for these two men to act as joint administrators.

His Lordship:—On the other hand if either Ho Tsu-lau or this lady, the concubine, get administration they as partners would have to account.

Mr. Potter:—Some one of course, but only for the infant's share and they will be accounting to themselves. We find ourselves in the unfortunate position now that if this gentleman or his son gets administration or are entitled to administer this property, they will be accounting to themselves; they will find themselves in that unfortunate and peculiar position of accounting to themselves on behalf of the infant which we have always felt is very undesirable.

His Lordship asked if Ho Tsu San had made an offer to administer on the behalf of the infant.

Mr. Potter said that was so; he must have informed Mr. L. D'Almeida (at that time) that he was, otherwise he would not have written that letter.

His Lordship:—I want to know. Mr. Potter:—We want to know if this gentleman will accept.

His Lordship:—He has not even been asked.

Mr. Potter:—It may be so.

His Lordship said that that was another reason why he would like the evidence of Ho Chin Lam (the man referred to as being afraid to come to Court). He thought that having heard that the Chinese press copied law reports from the English press here, and seeing that members of the Press were present that he should make clear what he had said; that morning with regard to the man coming back without fear of arrest. There was no danger of the man being arrested at all if he came, and he would like that made clear.

Mr. Potter said he understood from the Press that his Lordship's remarks had been reported and that the report said that the Court invited the man to attend without fear of being arrested, which, in substance, was what his Lordship had said.

The witness said that the reason why in 1913, he thought the head of the family should not look after this infant's estate was that the deed of adoption had already been drawn up and they had attested to it. They could not stop half way and if they had done so the elders of the village would call upon them for an explanation.

The hearing was adjourned.

Early Struggle.

Mr. Ben Tillett, who is doing good recruiting work in securing on his recent visit to the front, had a hard time in his youth. When he was only eight years old, he tramped from Gloucester to Bristol looking for work; and, after a couple of days' complete starvation in the latter city, fell down in a dead faint in one of its streets. If it had not been for the ministrations of a passer-by, a working-woman almost as poor as himself, his career might have ended then and there.

URGENT

TO SKILLED MEN IN THE ENGINEERING AND KINDRED TRADES

IF YOU ARE NOT WORKING
ON WAR CONTRACTS

ENROL TO-DAY

AS

WAR MUNITION VOLUNTEERS

AT THE NEAREST

MUNITIONS WORK BUREAU

YOU WILL BE PAID THE
SAME OR HIGHER WAGES

SIGN ON FOR SIX MONTHS TO GO ANYWHERE

FARES AND LODGING MONEY

PAID WHERE NECESSARY

Get into the Factory Line

and supply the Firing Line.

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A. HENDERSON
Chairman

JOHN HILL ... FRANK SMITH

A. EXANDER WILKIE

W. MORRIS

Secretary

NOTICES.

G. R.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

KING'S REGULATION
No. 10 of 1915.

The Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, publicly notifies all whom it may concern that it has been decided by His Majesty's Government that delivery of goods already sold to enemy firms in China must be completed by the following time limits:

Not later than August 25th, 1915, in respect of goods already in stock in China.

Not later than five days after arrival in the port of discharge in China in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom prior to July 25th, 1915 but which have not yet arrived in China.

Not later than September 25th, 1915, in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom after July 25th, 1915, but which had been handed to an inland carrier for shipment before July 25th, 1915.

Delivery of goods to enemy firms in China will not be permitted after the dates mentioned above.

Sd. J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking August 14th, 1915.

N.B.—In accordance with instructions dated August 20th from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, it is hereby notified in reference to the above that goods from any British Colony or Dominion will be accorded treatment precisely similar to goods from the United Kingdom.

Sd. E. C. WILTON,
Acting British Consul General,
Canton.
Canton, August 26th, 1915.

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Shaokwan Road.

Telephone No. 97.

On Saturday, the 4th September,
and
Sunday, the 5th September.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF
FIREWORKS

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Admission 50 Cents.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Extra Cars run to
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Hongkong, 1st September, 1915.

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Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

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Charters of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

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O. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lang Pa	lb.	19	
" Prime Cut—	"	21	
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19	
" Roast—Shiu	"	10	
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17	
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15	
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20	
" do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30	
" Sausages—Ngau Oheung	"	24	
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10	
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50	
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60	
" Head—Ngau Tan	"	\$1.00	
" Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14	
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20	
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11	
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11	
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18	
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13	
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6	
Calves Head & Feet—Ngau tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.03	
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb.	25	
" Leg—Yeung Pei	"	25	
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	24	
" Saddle—	"	27	
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Ohong	"	27	
" Brains—Chu No	per set	24	
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13	
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	15	
" Head—Chu Tau	"	18	
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	11	
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	18	
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28	
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	"	24	
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28	
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	28	
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	29	
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60	
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each	6	
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	18	
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26	
Sucking Figs, to order—Chu Tai	"	22	
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20	
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	26	
" Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	"	19	
" Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung	"	20	
Lard—Chu Yau	"	20	

POULTRY.

Chickens—Kai Tai	lb.	35	
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34	
Ducks—Ap	"	32	
Doves—Pan Kai	"	18	
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (cooking)	per doz	20	
" (fresh)—	"	26	
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42	
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30	
Geese—Ngo	"	24	
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28	
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25	
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	25	
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60	
" Hen—Na	"	45	
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75	
Quail—Om Chun	"	25	
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65	

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18	
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18	
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15	
Carp—Li Yu	"	20	
Catfish—Ohik Yu	"	12	
Codfish—Man Yu	"	14	
Crabs—Hoi	"	26	
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	16	
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12	
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13	
Dog Fish—Tia To Sha	"	10	
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13	
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18	
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32	
Frog—Tin Kai	"	33	
Garoupa—Shet Pan	"	40	
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16	
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20	
Labrid—Wong Fa Yu	"	18	
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26	
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28	
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32	
Mullet—Ohai Yu	"	18	
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	12	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	22	
Perch—Tan Lo	"	18	
Pike—Fo Pan Fong	"	16	
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15	
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	"	26	
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	"	28	
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38	
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10	
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	"	15	
Roach—Ohun Yu	"	12	
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30	
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7	
Skate—Po Yu	"	8	
Shrimps—Ho	"	25	
Squid—Lay Yu	"	28	
Sole—Tao Sha Yu	"	26	
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16	
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18	
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	80	

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35	
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kio	"	18	
" (China)—Pin Chun Ping Kio	"	18	

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	"	3	
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	"	1	
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	"	1	
Cassambole—Yeung To	"	12	
Coconuts—Ye Teo	each	12	
Grapes—Po Tai Tze	lb.	30	
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	"	10	
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	"	10	
Litchies Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb.	28	
" Fresh—	"	5	
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	"	8	
" Sweet—	"	10	
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	"	10	
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	"	10	
Peanuts—Fa Shang	"	10	
Plantain—Tai Chiu	"	10	
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	10	
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yan	each	14	
" Shanghai—Lo Kwai	"	10	
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	15	
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	"	15	
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—	

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	"	8	
" Cheuk	"	8	
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tan	"	8	
" (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	"	8	
" Sprout—Ah Ohi	"	8	
" Long—Tau Kok	"	10	
Beet Root—Hung Ohai Tau	each	6	
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	"	8	
Brijala, Green—Ohing Yuen Kwa	"	6	
" Red—Hung Ke	"	8	
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Taoi	lb.	18	
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Teoi	"	14	
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun	"	8	
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	6	
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	8	
Chillies Dried—Kon Lay Ohu	"	25	
" Red—Hung Fa Ohu	"	18	
" Green—Ohing Lay Ohu	"	8	
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Ohu Liu	"	10	
Cucumbers—Ohing Kwa	each	2	
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8	
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	"	6	
" old—Lo Keung	"	9	
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	"	12	
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1	
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1	
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6	
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8	
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Ohu Ko	"	35	
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-sai Hong Kwa	each	—	
Okrae—	lb.	—	
Onions Bombay—Yeung Ohong Tau	"	8	
" Green—Shang Ohong	"	6	
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	"	7	
Parley—Kai Tsoi	lb.	8	
Green Peas—Ohing Tau	lb.	—	
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	"	8	
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	"	—	
" Japan—Yat Pan Shu Tai	"	3	
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tai	"	8	
" Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tai	"	—	
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	3	
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	"	5	
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	—	
Sage—Tse So	"	—	
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	"	8	
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	"	5	
Tomatoes—Van Ke	"	6	
Taro—Wa Tan	"	6	
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4	
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	"	—	
Vegetable Marrow—Ohit Kwa	"	4	
" (American)—Kam-sai Hoi Kwa	"	—	
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsoi	"	12	
Lily root—Lun Ngau	"	6	
Yams—Ts Shu	"	6	
English—Yeung Kan Ohai	"	—	
Tau—	"	—	

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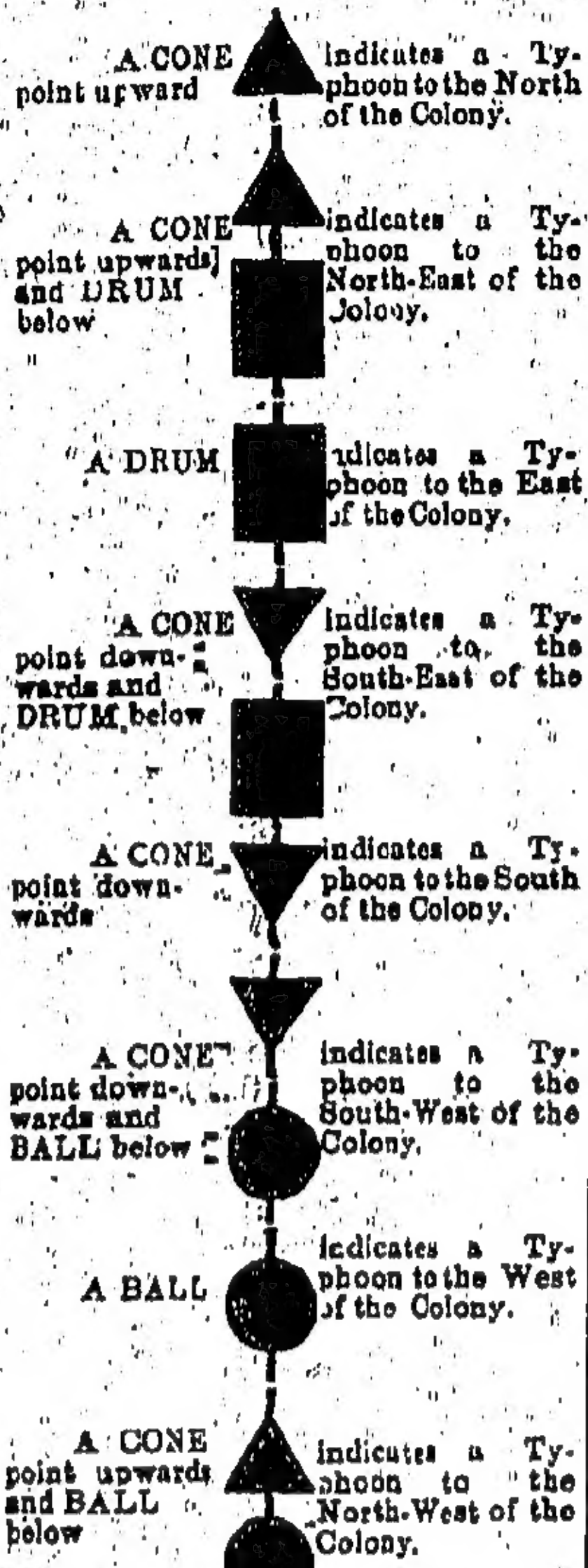
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TYPHOON SIGNALS.

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises, Lat-ohi-kok and F. O. Quarters, Lyceum.



RED SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

BLACK SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

URGENT SIGNALS. In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS. A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS. The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS. For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen. Waglan. San Si Wan. Stanley. Sai Kung. Cape Collinson. Sha Tau Kok. Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signals from the Lighthouse.

U. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. Its strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Taiguan.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

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COMMERCIAL.

Japanese Hemp Yarn Company.
A hemp yarn company is reported to have been promoted at Kiehiwada, Osaka, by a group of Osaka business men with a capital of Y.600,000 fully paid up. The shares of the new company have all been taken up by the promoters, no public subscriptions being invited, and an office has already been established. Actual operations, however, will be begun in March next at latest under the name of the Oriental Hemp Yarn Company.

Bank of Italy Return.
The return of the Bank of Italy for the period ended June 30 shows the following items and changes as compared with the previous return:—Total cash, 1,378,311,000 lire, decrease 4,404,000 lire; inland bills 880,804,000 lire, decrease 32,300,000 lire; foreign bills 21,478,000 lire, increase 592,000 lire; advances 194,108,000 lire, decrease 23,353,000 lire; Government securities 205,490,000 lire, decrease 2,194,000 lire; circulation 2,875,047,000 lire, decrease 9,035,000 lire; deposits at notice 321,545,000 lire, increase 7,508,000 lire; current accounts 495,478,000 lire, increase 21,058,000 lire.

Silk.
The following is the list of silk shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports per M.M.S. Nera on Thursday, August 19:—

Raw Silk	White and Yellow
Bales	Bales
Bangon	20
Port Said (option) ..	35
St. Chamond	50
St. Etienne	23
Marseilles	35
(option)	294
Lyons	667
Total	1,069
Waste Silk	273

Genoa	800
Marseilles	902
Wild silk press, packed ..	1,702
Lyons	12

Company Promotion in Japan.
A decline in company promotion is reported by the Japanese Government. In July 1915, according to the published result of investigations, 300 new companies were promoted, calling in to use capital to the amount of Y.4,552,329, the nature of these new companies being as follows:—

No.	Capital.
Agriculture	2 32,500
Manufacturing	96 1,731,853
Mining	1 2,600
Commercial	103 1,811,558
Sundry	76 1,153,170
Transportation	22 320,650

In comparison with the preceding month there is a decline of three in the number and a gain of Y.703,176 in the aggregate capital. Again in comparison with the corresponding period of last year the figures show an increase of thirty in the number and a decline of Y.13,487,104 in the combined capital.

The Metal Market.
On the London Metal exchange on July 6, copper, tin and lead were all lower. Messrs. Lewis Lazarus and Sons report:—Copper—The standard market was very active, but prices ruled about 20s. below those of Wednesday. Over 1,000 tons were sold at 278 1/2s. to 277 1/2s. and 277 1/2s. July dates, 279 and 279 1/2s. to 278 1/2s. early September, 278 1/2s. to 278 1/2s. and 279 three months. Official quotations:—277 1/2s. to 278 cash, 279 to 279 1/2s. three months. Tin—In the East 150 tons were reported at 2170 10s. (10s. below Wednesday's quotation.) Here the market was steady, with values about 10s. lower. Some 260 tons were placed at 2160 10s. and 2160 to 2170 and again 2169 10s. July dates, 2167 10s. mid-August, 2168 mid-September, 2165 10s. three months. Official quotations:—2170 to 2170 10s. cash, 2165 10s. to 2165 three months. Lead weak, 223 1/2s. to 224 1/2s. 6d. on Wednesday. Spelter unchanged, 210s. to 95 per ton. Iron—Middlesbrough 27 1/2s. to 28s. 1/2d. one month; 28s. 1/2d. three months.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914 Highest	1914 Lowest	1915 Highest	1915 Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£815 sa. £76 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	830 x div. 790 a. div.	£2 3/4 at 1/9 5/16 equal 66 £24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	395 b.	10,000	\$250	39	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	395	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	£15	23	145 May	139 Jan.	170	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	972 n.	12,400	\$250	100	247 1/2 April	700 Oct.	1966	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.								
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	243 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	243	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	162 b.	30,000	\$100	90	160 July	140 Oct.	160	\$8 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	405 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385 Feb.	368 April	465	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s.)	100 a.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts. \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	74 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	74 1/2	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	140 s.	50,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	143 s.	60,000	\$25	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154	Final of 3% making 5% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	101 1/2 sa.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	90 1/2 x div. 82 1/2	Final of 5/16 (Coupon No. 24) making 7/16 for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	436 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	125 sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96 Feb.	70 Nov.	133	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	438 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	\$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion	30 1/2 b.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	39.90 s.	200,000	£1	all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	1/2 for 1908
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31 1/2 b.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	38 1/2 b.	796,666	£1	all	56 1/2	21 1/2		1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	75 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'p'oa D. Co., Ltd.	67 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	55 Oct.	75 1/2	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	63 1/2 b.	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	63 1/2 b.	36,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	94	13,000	\$100	100	128 July	120 Dec.	116	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	113 1/2 x div. b.	20,000	\$50	50				\$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	109 b.	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	63 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	91 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	44 b.	6,000	\$50	50	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	102 b.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106 1/2	Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	72 b.	12,000	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100 sa.	10,000	\$100	all			100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	180 b.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	180	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	84 b.	15,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	81	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	17 sa.	75,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Loou Kung Mow	84 b.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	105 b.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	110 b.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	64.35 b.	10,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	103 b.	50,000	\$1	all				70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	8.90 s.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	63 1/2 b.	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	8.15 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	8 1/2	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	42 1/2 b.	60,000	£10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	Final of \$5 mak. \$8 1/2 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	185 b.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	Final of \$1 mak. \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	28 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	30	\$10 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.15 b.	325,000	£5	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.25	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	37 1/2 b.	150,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	89.60 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	80 cts.
Do (New) 80 cts.	81 b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	None
Philippines Ltd.	45 b.	75,000	\$10	all			4	\$1.50 for 1910
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	4 b.	12,000	\$10	all			5	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier	20 b.	13,200	\$50	all			20	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Lesieur du Tonkin	20 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	3.10 b.	20,000	\$5	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	60 cts. for 1914
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	17 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.80 x div. 6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 2 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	66.80 b.	90,000	\$10	all				\$1.50 for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	66 1/2 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	7	
S. O. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude

CORRECTED TO NOON, 2 SEPT., 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	
T/T Bombay	108 1/8
Demand Bombay	107 1/8
30 d/a	109 3/8
60 d/a	109 1/8
4 m/a	109 5/8
T/T Shanghai	78 1/4
Private 30 d/a sight	78
T/T Japan	85 1/4
T/T India	194 1/4
Demand India	194 1/4

T/T Bombay	134 1/4
Demand Bombay	134 1/4
T/T Calcutta	134 1/4
Demand Calcutta	134 1/4
T/T Hong Kong	134 1/4
Demand Hong Kong	134 1/4
T/T Java	106 1/4
T/T Manila	106 1/4
T/T Peking	106 1/4
T/T Yokohama	106 1/4
T/T London	2.44
T/T Paris	2.44

On Haiphong	8 1/4 prem
On Saigon	8 1/4
On Bangkok	8 1/4
Buying	
4 m/s. L/O	110
4 m/s. D/E	110 1/8
4 m/s. L/O	110 1/4
30 d/a S. & N. Y.	110 1/4
30 d/a S. & N. Y.	110 1/4
4 m/s. Manila	2.55 1/2
4 m/s. Peking	2.55 1/2
4 m/s. Yokohama	2.55 1/2

Gold Leaf	100
Sovereign	100
Bar Silver	100
for	
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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:—

ROMBAY. LONDON. CALCUTTA. MANILA. CANTON. PANAMA. OEBU. PEKING. COLON. SAN FRANCISCO. HANKOW. SHANGHAI. HONGKONG. SINGAPORE. KORE. YOKOHAMA.
CAPITAL PAID-UP: \$3,350,000
RESERVE FUNDS: \$1,120,000 (U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager, Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 19,600,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHIONO, Manager, Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, etc., Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN TOMES & Co. General Managers, Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS	SUNDAYS
1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.	12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SH

